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BANSTEAD  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

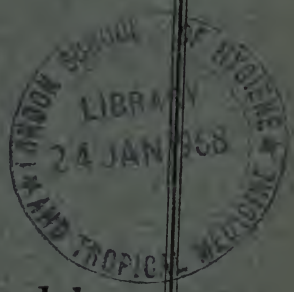
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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health  
for the Year 1957





**BANSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
for the Year 1957

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**PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1957/58)**

Councillor D. H. CRONK (Chairman)

Councillor E. W. E. CHAPMAN

*(Chairman of the Council)*

Councillor L. HARDING

Councillor H. CLARK, J.P.

Councillor W. A. E. RAWLINGS

Councillor Mrs. S. M. CRABTREE

Councillor L. J. SMITH

*(Vice-Chairman of the Council)*

Councillor J. DALL

Councillor A. J. WAIT

Councillor E. C. GAYLER

Councillor K. L. WHITTAKER

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# **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY**

---

## **Medical Officer of Health :**

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE, M.D., D.P.H.

## **Chief Public Health Inspector :**

JOHN W. GALE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

## **Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :**

A. R. E. JARMAN, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

## **Public Health Inspectors :**

J. M. JEFFERY, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

W. R. DUNSTAN, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

F. W. T. FOWLER, Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

(All the Inspectors are qualified Meat Inspectors)

## **Public Analyst (*Part Time*) :**

D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

T. E. RYMER, F.R.I.C. (Deputy)

## **Rat Officer :**

J. MCKEE

## **Sanitary Assistant :**

A. J. SMITH

## **Part-Time Officer :**

(Immunisation, Vaccination and Cleansing of Persons)

MRS. O. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

## **Clerical Staff :**

Chief Clerk : T. J. SCANNELL, Affil.R.S.H.

Clerk : D. R. WILSON

Clerk/Shorthand Typist : MISS C. A. MORGAN (commenced 7.1.57)



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
CHIPSTEAD ROAD,  
BANSTEAD.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the  
Urban District of Banstead

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1957.

The general health of the community was good. There was an increase in the estimated population of 460. The birth rate fell from 14.4 to 13.1 per 1,000 of population. The death rate of 13.3, when adjusted to exclude institutional deaths, was lower at 7.7 per 1,000 of population. There was no maternal death. The infantile mortality rate remained low.

The incidence of infectious diseases was higher. Epidemics of Measles and of Influenza occurred. There was an increase in Pneumonia. Whooping Cough was less prevalent. Fourteen cases of Poliomyelitis were notified. There was one case of Typhoid Fever. No case of Diphtheria occurred.

The Council's housing programme made a further advance. During the year 91 houses were built and 6 houses were in course of construction. Since the end of the war 1,112 permanent houses or flats and 299 temporary bungalows have been built. Considerable progress was made towards completion of the five years programme of Slum Clearance.

The work of sanitary supervision of the district and of the protection of food has been efficiently carried out under the direction of the Chief Public Health Inspector (Mr. J. W. Gale) to whom I express my thanks for our long and happy collaboration.

The water supply of the district maintained a high standard of chemical and bacteriological purity. Efficient control by sampling and chlorination was continued.

I thank the members of the Council for their advice and help during the year and I am grateful to the Officers of the Council for their co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area .. .. .	12,821 acres		
Registrar-General's Estimate of	1955	1956	1957
Resident Population at 30th June	37,080	38,220	38,680
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book at 31st December	11,161	11,313	11,750
Rateable Value at 31st December . .	£455,304	£736,619	£723,644
Estimated Product of 1d. Rate ..	£1,860	£3,000	£2,935

Social conditions, including the chief industries in the area :—

The Urban District of Banstead comprises the Parishes of Banstead (5,659 acres), Chipstead (2,151 acres), Kingswood (1,820 acres), Walton-on-the-Hill (2,304 acres), and Woodmansterne (887 acres). The Banstead Parish contains several defined communities, namely Banstead, Burgh Heath, Nork, Tattenhams and Tadworth. Lower Kingswood is within the Kingswood Parish.

The altitude is high. Banstead Village is 530 feet, Chipstead 550 feet, Lower Kingswood 660 feet, and Walton-on-the-Hill 580 feet above sea level.

Green Belt and Common land provide large tracts of open space and generally the district is well wooded, undulating and of great scenic beauty.

The district is mainly residential and agricultural in character.

For the purposes of electoral representation, the district is divided into nine wards, namely, North-East, Nork, South-East, Tattenhams, Tadworth, Chipstead, Kingswood, Walton-on-the-Hill and Woodmansterne.



# EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1957 WITH FIGURES FOR 1956 FOR COMPARISON

1956				1957				
	Total	M	F	England & Wales	Total	M	F	England & Wales
LIVE BIRTHS :				15.7				16.1
Legitimate ..	537	250	287		493	256	237	
Illegitimate ..	13	8	5		14	5	9	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Popu- lation .. ..	14.4				13.1			
STILL BIRTHS :				23.0				22.4
Legitimate ..	9	6	3		13	8	5	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—		—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	16.1				25.0			
DEATHS .. ..	557	212	345	11.7	514	211	303	11.5
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Popu- lation .. ..	14.5				13.3			
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :	No.	Case Rate per 1,000 Total Births			No.	Case Rate per 1,000 Total Births		
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00		0	0.00		0.47	
Other Puerperal Causes ..	1	1.79		0	0.00			
Total .. ..	1	1.79		0.56	0	0.00		
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—					1956		1957	
All Infants per 1,000 live births .. ..					12.73		11.83	
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births ..					11.17		12.17	
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ..					76.92		0.00	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. ..					89		79	
Deaths from Cancer of the Lung .. ..					17		16	
Deaths from Coronary Disease .. ..					64		71	
Deaths from Accidents .. ..					8		7	

## INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were six deaths of infants under one year of age. Of these, one was due to prematurity, five to congenital abnormality. This compares with seven deaths in 1956, six deaths in 1955 and four deaths in 1954. The infantile mortality rate was 1.83 per 1,000 live births, compared with 12.73 per 1,000 live births in 1956. The rate for England and Wales in 1957 was 23.0 per 1,000 live births.

# MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was no maternal death.

## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1957

			Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) ..	..	11	2	13
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	2	0	2
3.	Syphilitic Disease ..	..	2	1	3
4.	Diphtheria ..	..	0	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough ..	..	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal Infections ..	..	0	0	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ..	..	0	0	0
8.	Measles ..	..	0	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	..	0	1	1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ..	..	2	6	8
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lungs, bronchus ..	..	12	4	16
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast ..	..	0	8	8
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus ..	..	0	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	..	19	25	44
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	..	0	1	1
16.	Diabetes ..	..	0	5	5
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system ..	..	12	40	52
18.	Coronary disease, angina ..	..	41	30	71
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ..	..	4	8	12
20.	Other heart disease ..	..	43	70	113
21.	Other circulatory disease ..	..	11	16	27
22.	Influenza ..	..	3	3	6
23.	Pneumonia ..	..	9	24	33
24.	Bronchitis ..	..	5	3	8
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ..	..	2	1	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	..	4	0	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	..	0	4	4
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	..	4	0	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	..	6	0	6
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	..	0	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations ..	..	3	4	7
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	..	13	39	52
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ..	..	0	0	0
34.	All other accidents ..	..	1	6	7
35.	Suicide ..	..	2	0	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war ..	..	0	0	0
			<u>211</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>514*</u>

\* Includes 222 deaths in institutions.

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

## ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

The Public Health Committee, acting in most cases under powers delegated by the Council, administers all matters referred to in this Report, except Housing, the function of the Housing Committee and planning in relation to Caravans, the Town Planning Committee.

## PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These services include the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, home nursing, and the care and after care of persons suffering from illness. They are administered by the Surrey County Council.

## HOSPITAL FACILITIES

There are no general hospital facilities within the Urban district. The chief hospitals serving the district are the Redhill County Hospital; East Surrey Hospital, Redhill; Epsom District Hospital; Sutton and Cheam Hospital; and St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory at Epsom and the laboratory at Sutton and Cheam Hospital, are available for bacteriological and pathological examinations of specimens and samples.

For chemical analyses the services of the Public Analyst were employed, and for biological examination of milk samples the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hall, London, S.E.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service of the Surrey County Council continues to operate from White Lodge, Brighton Road, Banstead Telephone: Burgh Heath 2222).

## MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement with the Corporation of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, for the use of the mortuary of that authority at Depot Road, Epsom, continued.

## **New Legislation**

### **THE COLOURING MATTER IN FOOD REGULATIONS, 1957**

These Regulations which came into force on 30th June, 1957, regulate the addition of colouring matter to food.

### **THE PETROLEUM SPIRIT (CONVEYANCE BY ROAD) REGULATIONS, 1957**

These Regulations came into force on 1st July, 1957. They repealed all previous regulations. The most important change relates to action to be taken by licensees at the time of delivery of petroleum spirit in bulk.

### **RENT ACT, 1957**

This Act came into force on 6th July, 1957. It amends the Rent Acts legislation in regard to rent limits and decontrol.

### **HOUSING ACT, 1957**

This is a consolidating Act of Housing Law (except Finance) and only slightly amends the law existing prior to 1st September, 1957, the date of operation of this new Act.

### **National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951—Section 47**

#### **Persons in need of Care and Attention**

An Emergency Court Order obtained on 19th December, 1956, under the provisions of Section 47 for the removal of a male person aged 71 years to a Surrey County Council Residential Home for a period of three weeks was renewed on further applications to the Court on 2nd January, 29th March and 28th June, 1957 for a period of three months in each instance. He died on 31st August, 1957.

In addition eight other cases, 3 male and 5 female aged persons were kept under observation in collaboration with the County Divisional Welfare Officers. Formal action was not necessary in any of these cases. One of the male persons died during the year and one female person was admitted to hospital.

#### **Burial or Cremation of the Dead—Section 50**

No action was necessary during the year.

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**

### **WATER SUPPLY**

Water for domestic purposes is supplied to the district from the deep wells of the Sutton District Water Company and of the East Surrey Water Company, the former supplying the Parishes of Banstead, Kingswood and Woodmansterne, and the latter the Parishes of Chipstead and Walton-on-the-Hill.

Two houses at Walton-on-the-Hill are supplied with water from the mains of the Epsom & Ewell Corporation.

Chlorination is applied to all sources of supply and the water is softened to 9 degrees or less of hardness.

Both Companies submit samples of water for examination by their Consultant Analysts at monthly intervals and also operate their own laboratories. Samples of the raw and treated waters are examined daily by their Chemists.

Routine sampling is carried out monthly by the District Councils in the areas of supply of the two Water Companies.

Specimen analyses of samples of water taken during 1957 from the sources supplying the Urban District are as follows:—

(a) **Chemical**

	Pumping Stations at		
	S.D.W.Co.	E.S.W.Co.	
	Woodmansterne	Purley	Leatherhead
Reaction pH .. ..	7.6	8.3	8.7
Total Solids dried at 180° C.	160	135	160
Free Ammonia .. ..	0.15	0.03	0.02
Nitrogen in Nitrates ..	4.40	4.40	5.90
Nitrogen in Nitrites ..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C. . . . .	0.10	0.00	0.00
Chlorine in Chlorides ..	15.00	16.00	20.00
Total hardness (grains per gallon) .. .. .	7.7	6.8	5.6

(b) **Bacteriological**

Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 3 days at 20° C.	0	0	0
Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 1 day at 37° C.	0	0	0
Presence of B. coli in 100 c.c.	0	0	0

The supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year under review. The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

There is only one dwelling in the Urban District without a piped water supply. This is an isolated house in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill which is supplied with water for domestic purposes by cartage from the nearest available piped supply. The occupier is advised to boil all water for use for drinking purposes.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The majority of the houses in Banstead, Walton-on-the-Hill, Woodmansterne and Lower Kingswood and also a number of houses in Chipstead and a few in the remainder of Kingswood are served by public sewers.

The Banstead and Walton-on-the-Hill sewers discharge to the sewage disposal works at Worcester Park (in the Borough of Sutton and Cheam) by means of two pumping stations (Tadworth and Walton-on-the-Hill), and by gravitation. The remainder of the sewers discharge by gravitation via the sewers of Coulsdon and



Purley U.D.C. to the Beddington sewage disposal works of the County Borough of Croydon.

During the year, the drainage of 13 existing premises was connected to the existing sewers in the district and the cesspools thereof numbering 12 were abolished.

Facilities are available to owners whereby connection to sewer of the drainage of premises is executed by the Council on their behalf and repayment of the cost is by instalments over a period of 6 years. The drainage of 7 premises was connected under these arrangements during 1957.

There are approximately 75 miles of public sewers (foul water) in the Urban District excluding those lengths of public sewers which prior to 1st October, 1937, were known as combined drains and also the sewers on Council Housing Estates.

Where sewers are not available drainage is mainly by means of cesspools. A small number of premises are served by private septic tank installations. The approximate number of cesspools in the district is 1,054, as follows:—

Banstead	132	Walton-on-the-Hill	58
Chipstead	324	Woodmansterne	44
Kingswood	496		

The need for the abolition of cesspools by the provision of public sewers is well recognised by the Council. During 1957 further consideration by the Public Health Committee resulted in the preparation of a scheme for sewerage of the Margery area at Lower Kingswood involving 69 dwellings, of which 17 have pail closets and sink waste drainage disposed of over the surface of agricultural land adjoining. The proposed scheme includes the provision of a small pumping station to discharge the sewage to the existing public sewer in Buckland Road.

In addition the Committee instructed the Council's Consulting Engineers (Messrs. Kershaw & Kaufman) to report upon the sewerage of the remaining parts of the Urban District not already sewerage.

A private sewage disposal works taking the drainage of 45 houses and a similar installation dealing with the drainage from a school and 3 houses are maintained by the Council at the expense of the estate owner in the first case and of the County Education Authority in the latter case. At the end of the year the Education Authority were considering the connection to sewer of the drainage of the School.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS

There are no rivers or streams within the Urban District.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Where a public sewer is not available, cesspools are emptied by the Council free of charge.

The sewage removed from cesspools is emptied into the public sewer at two specially constructed discharging points, one in Waterhouse Lane, Burgh Heath and the other at How Lane, Chipstead. Five cesspool emptiers are in operation.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Water closets are the general rule, but there are a number of pail closets. Of the latter, 29 in the Parish of Kingswood, 5 in the Parish of Banstead and 15 in the Parish of Chipstead are emptied free of charge by the Council, where a public sewer is not available, on a weekly basis and in some instances twice weekly.

Following the demolition of a house at Kingswood the use of one pail closet ceased.

### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

House refuse is collected weekly. Special arrangements are made for Banstead Hospital and provide for a daily collection of refuse (excluding Sundays).

Disposal is at Rookery Farm, Lower Kingswood, by means of controlled tipping, carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, and during the year the tip was operated satisfactorily.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of inspections of premises and visits made in respect of the various duties are as follows:—

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	16
Civil Defence	..	..	..	..	..	8
Controlled Tip (Refuse Disposal)	..	..	..	..	..	10
Dangerous Structures	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drainage of Premises	..	..	..	..	..	3,511
Employment Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	1
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	67
Outworkers :	..	..	..	..	..	10
Food Supply—						
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	135
Food Unsound	..	..	..	..	..	215
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	22
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	165
Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	..	..	2
Meat Inspection (Slaughtering)	..	..	..	..	..	153
Premises and Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	538
Sale of Horseflesh	..	..	..	..	..	5
Samples: Arrowroot 1, Baby Food 1, Beef (Cooked) 1, Bread 1, Butter Cream 1, Cockles 1, Pork Pie 1, Sausages 1, Sugar 1	..	..	..	..	..	9
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	100
Hairdresser's Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heating Appliances (Fireguards Act)	..	..	..	..	..	1

## Housing :—

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General	..	..	..	..	656
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Rooms Disinfected	..	..	..	..	42
Schools Disinfected	..	..	..	..	4
Legal Actions	..	..	..	..	—
Marine Store Dealers	..	..	..	..	1
Mass Radiography	..	..	..	..	1
Massage Establishments	..	..	..	..	1
Milk Supply :—					
General Visits, Vehicles, etc.	..	..	..	..	367
Sampling :—					
Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	102
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Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	250
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Head-Lice—Visits	..	..	..	..	2
Scabies—Visits	..	..	..	..	—
Rats and Mice—Visits	..	..	..	..	4,340
Wasps—Visits	..	..	..	..	152
Water Supply :—					
Visits	..	..	..	..	102
Sampling :—					
Piped Supply—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	39
—Chemical	..	..	..	..	5

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are four public conveniences provided by the Council, situate in Banstead, Lower Kingswood, Tattenhams Ward and Woodmansterne, all being sited at public recreation grounds. In addition, arrangements have been made for the conveniences at two public houses to be available for use by the public, one at Lower Kingswood and one at Walton-on-the-Hill.

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

The District Council is the Shops Act Authority for the Urban District.

There are 433 shops in the District. No Orders have been made in respect of Early Closing Days, Closing Hours or Partial Exemption.

## SWIMMING POOLS

There are two privately owned swimming pools, both at Burgh Heath, which are available for use by the public during the summer months. There is mechanical filtration and chlorination of the water at these swimming pools. Samples of the water were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination with satisfactory results. There are also 5 swimming pools on private premises which are not available to the public.

Forty-eight visits of inspection were made to the swimming pools and 9 samples of the water were taken.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

No infestations were found or reported during the year.

## CLEANSING OF PERSONS

During the year four cases of head-lice received treatment at the Council's Clinic. There were no cases of scabies.

The number of treatments totalled seven. Lethane Oil and a hair cream containing D.D.T. were used for the treatment.

The treatment clinic forms part of the offices of the Public Health Department and comprises a bathroom, with large sink and hot and cold water supply and W.C. and spray cubicle. It has been found to be an ideal arrangement for these facilities to be available within the offices.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS—TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Five areas within the Urban District covering parts of Nork, Tattenhams, Tadworth, Banstead and Woodmansterne, are prohibited areas in respect of moveable dwellings under the provisions of Section 57 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931.

The position at December 31st in regard to the enforcement action taken by the Council under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, during 1952 in respect of 136 caravans on 9 sites in the Urban District was as follows :—

	As at 31.12.56	As at 31.12.57
No. of caravans moved to the authorised site at Lower Kingswood .. ..	59	59
No. of caravans moved to (a) sites outside the Urban District or (b) moved by reason of occupiers obtaining housing accommodation .. ..	69	69
Caravans demolished by owner of land owing to derelict condition .. ..	2	3
Enforcement Notice withdrawn on objection by Owner that caravan was used only for recreational purposes ..	1	1
No. remaining on these unauthorised sites	5	4
	<u>136</u>	<u>136</u>

The 4 caravans which remain are situate on two of the sites and are still occupied.

The use of another site of 7 caravans which was the subject of the service of an Enforcement Notice in 1954, ceased in April 1957, following the removal of the last remaining caravan from this site.

I have noted in previous annual reports action taken by the Council in respect of a caravan in Banstead occupied by the owner of the land on which the caravan is sited and as to the failure of action under the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947, to effect the removal of the caravan from the land in spite of penalties obtained after Court proceedings on four occasions. In September, 1957, further Court proceedings were taken against the occupier resulting in a fine of £25 or 3 months imprisonment in default. The fine was paid within the month allowed, making a total penalty in respect of the five Court actions of £81 and £7 7s. 0d. costs and in 1955, 3 months imprisonment. The caravan was still occupied on 31st December, 1957.

An Enforcement Notice served during 1956 in respect of a caravan occupied by the owner of land at Lower Kingswood on which he was in process of erecting a house for his own occupation was complied with by removal of the caravan from the site in August, 1957.

A planning application for permission to place 2 caravans on a farm at Lower Kingswood for occupation by employees was refused in 1956. One caravan placed on the land in 1956 remained during 1957. Enforcement Notice was served and thereafter the landowner made application for retention of this caravan which was refused. Enforcement proceedings were being considered at the end of the year.

Applications for twelve months extension of permission to occupy two caravans situated on land at residential premises at Walton-on-the-Hill, was granted at the end of 1956 for a further period of six months. The use of one caravan ceased in June, 1957, following the re-housing of the occupier by the Council and the caravan was demolished by the owner. Extension of permission for a further 3 months was granted in October, 1957, in respect of the one remaining caravan.

In August Enforcement Notices were served in regard to 2 caravans placed on land at Chipstead in January. The Notice was complied with in November.

At the end of the year action to be taken was receiving consideration in respect of a caravan placed on land at Chipstead in November.

In November an application for retention of a caravan on land at Nork during the erection of a dwelling was refused. The caravan was still occupied at the end of the year.

A caravan on land at Burgh Heath, which in 1955 was permitted to remain for a period of one year following an appeal to the Minister of Housing & Local Government, was granted a final extension for two months in April, 1957. Thereafter the caravan was removed and the use of the site ceased.

### Authorised Site

As regards the authorised site at Lower Kingswood for 150 caravans and my reference in previous annual reports to the difficulties experienced by reason of the number of caravans exceeding 150 necessitating Court action in 1955 and 1956, the number of caravans continued to decline slowly during 1957. The progress made in the reduction of the number of caravans is shown by the following :

Caravans at 31.12.55	226	(180 on authorised site, 46 outside authorised site)					
„ „ 31.12.56	189	(162	„	„	27	„	)
„ „ 31.12.57	158	(136	„	„	22	„	)

### Gypsies

Occasional camping by gypsies occurred during the year, without any serious problem arising.

### General

At the end of the year there were 178 occupied caravans in the district on 22 sites (excluding gypsies). Apart from the authorised site, four of the sites contained between 2 and 4 caravans and the remaining sites one caravan each. The total number of occupied caravans in the district at 31.12.55 was 253 and at 31.12.56, 211.



## OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no trades of this type in the Urban District.

## COMPLAINTS

The complaints received totalled 633. They related to a wide variety of subjects.

## MESSAGE ESTABLISHMENTS

The provisions of Part IV of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, relating to the registration and management of Massage Establishments, are in operation in the Urban District.

Six such establishments are situate within the Urban District.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

There is one Agency in the Urban District registered by the Surrey County Council under the provisions of County Council Acts, 1925 & 1936.

## FACTORIES

The majority of the factories in the district are small in size. They include builders' premises, boot repairers, the manufacture of food, motor repairs, bakehouses and laundries. There is one large factory situated in Lower Kingswood.

A small amount of homework is carried on in the district, such outworkers being employed in the making of wearing apparel, boxes, toys, lampshades and artificial flowers for firms in the London area.

The number of factories and action during the year is as follows :—

	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power .. .. .	21	4	—	—
Factories with mechanical power .. .. .	124	21	10	—
Other premises (building operations, institutions, etc.) .. .. .	250	42	7	—
Totals ..	<u>395</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>—</u>
Outworkers premises in the District: making of :—				
(a) Wearing Apparel	31	9	—	—
(b) Artificial Flowers	1	—	—	—
(c) Boxes .. ..	2	1	—	—
(d) Toys .. ..	1	—	—	—
(e) Lampshades ..	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	<u>36</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>



Two Certificates as to means of escape in case of fire were issued by the Council during the year and one original Certificate was amended following alterations to the buildings of a factory.

There are several research laboratories and premises in the district which are not factories to which the Factories Acts apply.

#### PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Licences granted for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year were as follows:—

	No.	Fees
Stored for sale .. .. .	23	£25 0 0
Stored for private use .. .. .	22	11 6 8
	<u>45</u>	<u>£36 6 8</u>

#### HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

The Public Health Inspectors are authorised Officers for the purpose of the administration of the duties of the Council under this Act.

No formal action was necessary.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are three premises in the district licensed as Pet Shops.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The destruction of rats and mice continued as in previous years. Most infestations were of a minor type, the few major infestations (over 50 rats or mice) being as follows:—

##### Rats—

Farm Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	3
Residential Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	1

##### Mice—

Institutional Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	1
Industrial Premises .. .. .	..	..	..	2

The duties of the Council under the Act relate to enforcement of the provisions thereof, but the Council provide a service for the carrying out of disinfection work which occupiers of premises can employ if they so desire. Charges made for this service are generally of a nominal character in respect of residential premises, and are dependent on the type and character of the infestation. For business premises charges are on cost basis.

Statistical details of the operation of the service during 1957 are set out on the next page, but the following summary of the last three years is of interest:—

	1955	1956	1957
Reports of Rats and Mice received ..	511	607	692
Number of Premises involved ..	1,148	1,083	1,232
Number of Visits to Premises ..	3,471	2,742	3,045
Estimated Rats and Mice destroyed ..	6,822	4,847	4,477
Charges made .. .. .	£379	£368	£346

Following treatment for an infestation of sewers in the Tattenhams Ward in 1956, a further test was carried out at 29 manholes in this area with completely negative results as to rat infestation.

After a small extension of sewer had been constructed in the Nork Ward, a minor infestation of rats found therein was successfully disinfested.

In October a 10 per cent. test baiting of sewers throughout the district was carried out involving 189 manholes, distributed as follows :—

Banstead North-East Ward	..	26	manholes
„ Nork Ward	..	28	„
„ South-East Ward	..	8	„
„ Tadworth Ward	..	22	„
„ Tattenhams Ward	..	41	„
Chipstead Ward	..	14	„
Kingswood Ward	..	11	„
Walton-on-the-Hill Ward	..	21	„
Woodmansterne Ward	..	18	„
<hr/>			
		189	
<hr/>			

A different technique, as advised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was adopted on this occasion, 6 instead of 2 days elapsing between the placing of baits and inspection thereof and the use of paranitrophenol bait preservative for the first time. This technique is considered to provide a more stringent test. Nevertheless a complete “no bait take” was recorded throughout the district. The last similar test was carried out in 1955.

# PROGRESS REPORT—YEAR 1957

	N.E.	Nork	Tatten- hams	S.E.	Tad- worth	Chip- stead	Kings- wood	Walton	Wood- man- sterne	Total
1. Reports of Rats and Mice received :										
(a) Outstanding and in progress at 1.1.57 ..	40	10	12	14	20	6	21	7	9	139
(b) Received during year	144	64	104	62	80	20	151	18	49	692
(c) Outstanding at 31.12.57	1	1	4	3	4	2	5	—	3	23
2. Investigations not con- firmed .. ..	25	26	31	15	27	—	40	2	17	183
3. Disinfections completed at :—										
(a) Business Premises ..	70	8	10	15	9	5	21	4	5	147
(b) Residential Premises	39	25	56	27	44	14	61	12	24	302
(c) Council Property ..	5	2	4	2	3	3	13	3	4	39
4. Disinfections in progress at 31.12.57 .. ..	44	12	11	14	13	2	32	4	5	137
5. No. of Premises visited ..	257	111	176	130	136	42	256	38	86	1232
6. No. of Visits to Premises	652	281	445	389	344	106	525	86	217	3045
7. Estimated No. of Rats and Mice destroyed :—										
(a) By Poisoning .. ..	483	385	478	504	487	255	906	173	287	3958
(b) By Trapping .. ..	52	47	105	35	80	18	75	12	40	464
(c) By Gassing .. ..	—	—	—	10	15	—	30	20	—	75
8. Charges made .. ..	£87 2 6	46 16 0	46 18 6	37 1 0	19 15 0	10 7 6	72 15 9	9 2 6	16 5 0	£346 3 9

## TIME ALLOCATION OF OPERATIVE (in days) :—

RATS and MICE 230, DISINFECTION 1, DISINFESTATION 7, DRAINAGE 1, LEAVE (a) Annual 15, (b) Public Holidays 6, Sick 2,  
TRANSPORT (Condensed Food) 4, WASPS 21.

TOTAL—287 Working Days.

PUBLIC HEALTH VAN—Miles run 6,837. Petrol 217 gallons. M.P.G. 31.50.

## OTHER PESTS

From time to time enquiries are received in regard to infestations of various types of insects—beetles, cockroaches, bats, crickets, ants, flies, moth larvae, wasps—all of which present interesting problems.

Every endeavour is made to help by advice to secure a satisfactory solution. When treatment is carried out, a charge is made.

School canteens, by arrangement with the Education Authority, were treated for fly and other insect infestation with liquid insecticides.

Treatment of the surfaces of the walls of one slaughterhouse gave satisfactory results in the prevention of blow fly infestation.

## HOUSING

The five years slum clearance programme prepared in 1955 covered 101 dwellings which were considered to be of such a degree of unfitness for human habitation as to warrant consideration of action for demolition.

Good progress was made during 1957 towards the completion of this programme, as follows :—

### SOUTH-EAST WARD

The proposal whereby the Council intend to re-develop the Pound Road area by acquisition of most of the existing dwellings has been in hand since 1953 and at the end of the year the position was as follows :—

Dwellings purchased 1953–1956..	..	..	..	27	}	29
„ „ 1957 ..	..	..	..	2		
No. of above dwellings demolished—1955	..	..	..	4	}	10
—1957 ..	..	..	..	6		
No. of families rehoused by the Council 1953–1955	..	..	..	11	}	12
1957 ..	..	..	..	1		
No. of houses vacant on purchase—1955	..	..	..	1		

Plans for the 1st and 2nd stage of the re-development (comprising 16 one-bedroom flats and 4 three-bedroom houses) were prepared by the Council's Engineer & Surveyor and at the end of the year tenders for this work had been invited.

Six other houses included in the programme and two additional dwellings were inspected in December and a report thereon prepared for submission to the Housing Committee.

### NORK WARD

One unfit dwelling owned by the Council was demolished in February following the re-housing of the tenant.

## TATTENHAMS WARD

Inspections were made of 14 dwellings in an unsatisfactory area and in respect of six of these houses negotiations with the owner were in hand at the end of the year with the object of acquisition thereof by the Council.

A house in this area which was the subject of an Undertaking under Section 11 Housing Act, in 1952 and an adjoining house and shop were acquired by agreement with the owner.

## TADWORTH WARD

A Clearance Area was made by the Council and a Compulsory Purchase Order submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in respect of a block of three dwellings. Arising out of objection to the Compulsory Purchase Order made by the owner, negotiations were in hand at the end of the year for acquisition by agreement of the three dwellings together with two other adjoining dwellings in the same ownership.

## CHIPSTEAD WARD

A demolition order was made in respect of one dwelling and following rehousing of the tenant by the Council, the building was demolished by the owner.

Five unfit dwellings were acquired by agreement with the owner.

## KINGSWOOD WARD

Demolition orders were made on two houses, one house being unoccupied. The family in residence was re-housed by the Council and both houses were demolished by the owner.

## WOODMANSTERNE WARD

Action taken in respect of one dwelling (one of a pair) resulted in a Closing Order being made by the Council and thereafter the tenant was re-housed by the Council.

Inspections were made of four dwellings and reports prepared by the end of the year for submission to the Housing Committee.

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In addition to the programme two dwellings and shops in North-East Ward, both unoccupied and in poor condition due to war damage, were demolished and two dwellings at Walton-on-the-Hill were demolished by the owners by reason of their poor state.

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS—HOUSING ACT, 1949

Inquiries and applications from the owners of 29 dwellings were considered by the Housing Committee. Grants were approved in respect of the improvement of six agricultural cottages, the total amount of the approved grant being £856. The works commenced in August and were still in progress at the end of the year.



## RENT ACTS

There were no applications for certificates of disrepair under Part II of the 1954 Act.

Eleven applications for certificates of disrepair under the Act of 1957 were received and at the end of the year five certificates had been issued and undertakings given by landlords to the tenants in four cases.

## COUNCIL HOUSING

The number of Council houses, flats, etc., at December 31st, 1957, was as follows :—

	Permanent Dwellings				Temporary Bungalows
	Pre-War	Post-War to 31.12.56	Built during 1957	Total	
Nork Ward ..	—	218	48	266	75
North-East Ward ..	42	54	—	96	—
South-East Ward ..	26	142	—	168	—
Tattenhams Ward ..	—	445	44	489	130
Tadworth Ward ..	46	—	—	46	—
Chipstead Ward ..	16	13	—	29	—
Kingswood Ward ..	70	36	—	106	38
Walton-on-the-Hill Ward	65	8	—	73	—
Woodmansterne Ward	44	28	—	72	56
	309	944	92	1,345	299

*Note.*—The above Table does not include 76 Post-war Houses that have been sold to the Tenants.

In addition the Council own 28 occupied houses, which existed on land purchased for housing purposes as follows :—

North-East Ward ..	5
South-East Ward ..	16
Tattenhams Ward ..	2
Chipstead Ward ..	5

One house is held by the Council under lease for emergency housing purposes and provides accommodation for the housing of 6 families, and one house on land purchased during the year for Housing purposes is used as emergency accommodation for two families.

As regards requisitioned premises, action to release from requisition continued during the year, 17 premises being de-requisitioned. At December 31st, 10 premises were still held, providing accommodation for 26 families.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### MILK SUPPLY

At the end of the year the number of persons registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations was as follows :—

#### Distributors of Milk :—

- (i) With registered premises in the Urban District .. .. 2
- (ii) Whose premises are not subject to registration .. .. 10
- (iii) Who retail from premises situate outside the Urban District 17

In respect of designated milk, the following licences were issued :—

	Dealers	Supplementary
" Tuberculin Tested " .. .. .	5	13
" Pasteurised " .. .. .	6	13
" Sterilised " .. .. .	8	11

102 samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year as follows :—

Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	44 (22 of School Milk)
Sterilised Milk .. .. .	1
T.T. (Farm Bottled) Milk .. .. .	42
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk .. .. .	15
	102

95 of the samples conformed to the applicable standards. Seven T.T. (Farm Bottled) samples failed the Methylene Blue test and did not conform to standard.

In addition 55 samples of milk produced in the district were submitted for biological examination. 51 were of " Tuberculin Tested " milk and 4 of Raw (Ungraded) milk.

A Raw milk sample taken on 6th June was reported on 22nd July as being positive for the presence of tubercule bacilli. The Divisional Veterinary Officer was informed immediately. He reported that the herd was being compulsorily tested under the Tuberculosis Eradication Order and that a test completed on 19th July disclosed 6 reactors (4 cows, a heifer and a calf). He sampled the milk of the two remaining milch cows of the herd which gave negative results.

Examination after slaughter of the four cows and the calf showed that one cow was affected with generalised tuberculosis and all the other four animals had localised infection.

Action under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, was not necessary as the milk produced at the farm was pasteurised before sale by retail.

Tuberculin Tested milk produced and bottled at a local farm and sold by retail by a local dairyman was found at time of sampling on the milk round to contain considerable dirt sediment in the bottles. Inspection of bottles of this milk after delivery at the dairy during following days showed general sediment contamination. The dairyman arranged for the milk to be strained and pasteurised.

Consultation between the dairyman and the producer resulted in the cessation of bottling of milk at the farm.

The Urban District is within the London area for the purposes of The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951.

## ICE CREAM

Registration of premises at the end of the year was as follows :—

Storage and Sale of Ice Cream .. .. . 64

51 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows :—

Provisional Grades			
I	II	III	IV
43	4	4	—

With reference to the Ice Cream (Heat-Treatment) Regulations, 1947–52, all ice cream sold in the district was manufactured outside the district.

## ICED LOLLIES

Ten samples were submitted for examination, all with Grade I results. Seven of the samples were obtained from supplies manufactured in the district.

## MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES, PRESERVED FOOD, ETC.

Premises registered in respect of the manufacture of sausages, preserved food, etc., number 26, as follows :—

Sausages	..	..	..	15
Hams	..	..	..	2
Sausages and Preserved Meats	..	..	..	6
Preserved Meats	..	..	..	3

## MEAT

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district. Two were in use occasionally during the year and one was not used. In addition, a slaughterhouse is in regular use at a local institution. Occasional slaughter of pigs took place at one other premises, the meat being for use in the canteen at the premises.

By arrangement with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the services of the Public Health Inspectors were available for Certification duties in respect of pigs slaughtered in the District under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. Two slaughterhouses were approved as Ordinary Deadweight Certification Centres. These arrangements ceased in September, 1957.

All carcasses of animals known to have been slaughtered in the District were inspected and details are set out in the following table. In respect of cattle, including cows and calves, I again am pleased to record that no tuberculosis was found.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR  
IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed .. ..	3	11	62	—	285	—
Number inspected ..	3	11	62	—	285	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	—	4	1	—	67	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cys- ticer-ci.. ..	—	36.3	1.6	—	23.5	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrige- ration .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following statistics relating to pigs and tuberculosis are of interest :—

Year	Pigs Examined	Tuberculosis found in	Percentage
1933	452	49	10.8
1934	797	81	10.2
1935	901	73	8.1
1936	1026	56	5.4
1937	1105	42	3.8
1938	1034	28	2.7
1939	1007	34	3.4
1940	108	7	6.5
1941	36	2	5.5
1942	52	5	9.5
1943	47	2	4.2
1944	44	7	15.9
1945	239	10	4.1
1946	54	6	11.1
1947	69	9	13.0
1948	147	5	3.4
1949	264	16	6.0
1950	284	3	1.0
1951	126	8	6.3
1952	112	4	3.6
1953	156	10	6.4
1954	494	19	3.8
1955	866	19	2.2
1956	662	15	2.3
1957	285	1	0.3

Eight Slaughtermen's Licences were issued.

#### FOOD SUPPLY

The numbers and types of food premises in the district (excluding milk supply) are as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners (Flour)	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Cafes and Catering Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Chemists	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Confectioners (Sugar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Grocers and Provision Merchants (Retail)	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Grocers and Provision Merchants (Wholesale)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Potatoes (Wholesale)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

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The standard of food premises is generally good. Inadequate provision for storage is the most common cause of difficulty. Attention of traders and food handlers is called as and when necessary to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. There is willingness on the part of all concerned to co-operate, but much patience is necessary to obtain the desirable structural improvements.

Particular attention was given to mobile itinerant food vendors, the majority of whom come from outside the district and by reason thereof present a somewhat difficult problem in the matter of supervision. In a number of cases it was necessary to call attention to contraventions of the regulations.

Investigation of articles of food of special interest were as follows :—

Arrowroot .. Complaint of debris in sample. Examined by Public Analyst. Total bacteria on agar at 37° C was 28,000 per gram. *Bacillus Coli* (faecal) and *Cl. Welchii* were absent. Practically all the bacteria were of the air borne spore-bearing type and of no particular significance from the aspect of danger to health. These bacteria habitually persist in preparations of this type, but excessive numbers may indicate dirty conditions of production or storage. Investigation of the source of supply showed that storage conditions were unsatisfactory and this was remedied. A check sample from the stock of a chemist gave a bacterial count of 13,800 per gram.

Demerara Sugar Debris found in several 1 lb. packets at local grocers. In the opinion of the Public Analyst debris consisted of fragments of rodent excreta. Cultures yielded a scanty mixed flora, including sporing aerobes, non-faecal coli and *Strep. faecalis*. Sugar packed at premises outside district. Action taken resulted in condemnation of sugar both locally and in the district where the sugar was packed and communications to six other districts to which the sugar was distributed.

#### FOOD POISONING

Information as to cases during 1957 is contained in that part of the report dealing with infectious diseases, page 38.



## FOOD CONDEMNED

The food condemned during the year is as follows :—

Bacon, lbs. . . . .	5	Meat—Slaughtering :—	
Barley Crystals, pkts. . . . .	24	Cow's Liver and Spleen . . . . .	1
Cake Mixture, pkts. . . . .	2	„ Diaphragm . . . . .	1
Cheese, lbs. . . . .	26	„ Thin Flank . . . . .	4
Cheese Spread, pkts. . . . .	1	Pig's Head and Tongue . . . . .	1
Chocolate, ozs. . . . .	8	Pigs' Hearts . . . . .	4
Coffee, tins . . . . .	2	Pig's Leg . . . . .	1
Cream, tins . . . . .	19	Pigs' Livers . . . . .	2
Currants, lbs. . . . .	45	Meat, tins . . . . .	364
Fish, lbs. . . . .	17½	Meat Paste, jar . . . . .	1
„ tins . . . . .	133	Milk, tins . . . . .	434
Flour, lbs. . . . .	3	Mint Jelly, jar . . . . .	1
Fruit, dried, lbs. . . . .	41	Pickles, jars . . . . .	2
„ tins . . . . .	1,831	Potatoes, cwts. . . . .	5
Fruit Puddings, tins . . . . .	2	Preserves, jars . . . . .	9
Margarine, lbs. . . . .	14	„ tins . . . . .	27
Meat :—		Rice, tins . . . . .	15
Beef, lbs. . . . .	1,240	Sauce, bottles . . . . .	3
Ham, lbs. . . . .	3½	Sausages, lbs. . . . .	4½
„ tins . . . . .	3	Soup, tins . . . . .	125
Lamb, lbs. . . . .	20½	Sugar, lbs. . . . .	42
Liver, lbs. . . . .	74½	Vegetables, tins . . . . .	1,819
Veal, lbs. . . . .	5	Vinegar, bottle . . . . .	1

Condemned Food is destroyed either by burning at the Refuse Destructor at Epsom by arrangement with the Epsom & Ewell Corporation or burying at the Council's controlled tip.

## FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

Sampling covered a wide variety of food with emphasis upon milk supply. 19 formal and 81 informal samples were taken and details thereof are set out in the table following.

All samples were reported by the Public Analyst as satisfactory except 10 milk samples, one sample of currants and one of beef sausages.

In respect of the 10 milk samples, they were obtained from Tuberculin Tested Milk produced at a local farm. In the first instance three samples were taken with the following results :—

Fat content 3.00%	Solids not fat 8.08%	4% deficiency in solids not fat. Freezing point test (Hortvet) negative as to added water.
„ „ 2.9%	„ „ „ 8.33%	Fat content deficiency corresponding to the abstraction of 1% milk fat. 2% deficiency in solids not fat. Freezing point test negative as to added water.
„ „ 2.9%	„ „ „ 8.27%	ditto.



One month later 15 further samples were taken at this farm and analyses resulted as follows :—

Fat content	4.45%	Solids not fat	8.7%	Genuine	
" "	4.5%	" " "	8.8%	"	
" "	3.1%	" " "	8.65%	"	
" "	3.8%	" " "	8.7%	"	
" "	3.35%	" " "	8.7%	"	
" "	3.7%	" " "	8.7%	"	
" "	3.0%	" " "	8.7%	"	
" "	3.25%	" " "	8.9%	"	
" "	4.15%	" " "	8.27%	"	2.7% deficiency in solids not fat. Freezing point test negative as to the presence of added water.
" "	3.55%	" " "	8.21%	"	3.4% deficiency in solids not fat. Negative as to the presence of added water.
" "	2.55%	" " "	8.41%	"	Fat content deficiency corresponding to the abstraction of 15% of the milk fat.
" "	2.65%	" " "	8.53%	"	1% deficiency in solids not fat. Freezing point test negative as to the presence of added water.
" "	2.20%	" " "	8.50%	"	Fat content deficiency corresponding to the abstraction of 11% of the milk fat.
" "	2.25%	" " "	8.67%	"	Fat content deficiency corresponding to the abstraction of 26% milk fat.
" "	2.75%	" " "	8.67%	"	Fat content deficiency corresponding to the abstraction of 25% milk fat.
" "		" " "		"	Fat content deficiency corresponding to the abstraction of 8% milk fat.

Average of these 15 sample results gives 3.33% fat and 8.74% solids not fat, which compares favourably with the presumptive standard of 3% fat and 8.50% solids not fat.

The informal sample of " Currants, Clean Selected " was reported by the Public Analyst as containing 0.09% of sand and other earthy matter. His observations stated that this fruit was gritty to the taste and had not been properly cleaned. In his opinion there was an excess of sand and earthy matter and that the fruit was not suitable for use without prior washing.

The retailer was informed of this unsatisfactory condition and the whole of the stock amounting to 45 lbs. was withdrawn from sale.

The sample of beef sausages was taken from the supply of a local institution. It was irregular in that the Public Analyst found the sausages to contain Sulphur Dioxide preservative and the consignment was not labelled to that effect at the time of delivery as required by the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

The attention of the supplier was called to this contravention.

# FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES, 1957

Articles sampled	Analysed		Adulterated or Irregular		Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	In-formal	Formal	In-formal		
FOOD :						
Milk .. ..	10	25	-	10	-	-
Almonds .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Almonds (Ground) ..	-	3	-	-	-	-
Almond Flavouring ..	-	2	-	-	-	-
Baking Powder ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Beef (Minced) .. ..	-	3	-	-	-	-
Beer .. ..	4	-	-	-	-	-
Blancmange Powder ..	1	1	-	-	-	-
Confectionery (Sugar)	-	3	-	-	-	-
Currants .. ..	-	2	-	1	-	-
Dates .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Flour .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit Mixture (Dried)	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gin .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ginger (Ground) ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream .. ..	-	5	-	-	-	-
Ice Lollies .. ..	-	5	-	-	-	-
Marzipan .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Meat Pudding .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Meat Paste .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mincemeat (Fruit) ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Peel (Candied) .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pepper .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pickling Spice .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rum Flavouring .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Saccharin Tablets ..	-	2	-	-	-	-
Salad Cream .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sausages .. ..	1	8	-	1	-	-
Sultanas .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tea .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tomato Ketchup .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vinegar .. ..	-	2	-	-	-	-
Whisky .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-
DRUGS :						
Aspirin Tablets ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cold & Influenza Tablets	-	1	-	-	-	-
Yeast Tablets ..	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ..	19	81	-	12	-	-

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below shows the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease (except Tuberculosis) in the district and in institutions :—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Institution Cases	District Cases	District Case Rate per 1,000 Population	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop. Eng. & Wales
Scarlet Fever .. ..	24	0.62	—	24	0.62	0.66
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas .. ..	10	0.26	2	8	0.25	0.08
Typhoid .. ..	1	—	—	1	0.02	0.00
Paratyphoid .. ..	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	3	0.08	—	3	0.08	—
Pneumonia .. ..	21	0.54	—	21	0.54	0.59
Dysentery .. ..	30	0.77	26	4	0.10	0.64
Poliomyelitis .. ..	14	0.36	—	14	0.36	0.11
Post Infectious Encephalitis .. ..	2	0.05	1	1	0.02	—
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.02
Measles .. ..	863	22.31	23	840	21.72	14.11
Whooping Cough .. ..	58	1.49	1	57	1.47	1.88
	1026	—	53	973	—	—

A total of one thousand and twenty-six cases of infectious diseases were notified during 1957, compared with four hundred and fifty-nine cases in 1956. A severe epidemic of Measles occurred in the Spring with eight hundred and sixty-three cases notified. In the Autumn the urban district was involved in a widespread epidemic of Asian Influenza. The prevalence of Whooping Cough declined. There was one case of Typhoid Fever. Fourteen cases of Poliomyelitis were notified. No case of Diphtheria occurred.

**SCARLET FEVER.** Twenty-four cases were notified, a decrease of three cases. The case rate was 0.62 per 1,000 of population compared with 0.66 per 1,000 for England and Wales. The illness was generally mild. There was no death.

**DIPHTHERIA.** No case was notified for the twelfth year in succession. There is still a danger that cases of Diphtheria will recur if we do not maintain a high level of immunisation.

**DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.** There is no effective alternative to Antitoxin in the treatment of Diphtheria. Early diagnosis and early injection of Antitoxin are essential. Any suspected case should be given Antitoxin at once or admitted to isolation hospital for observation and treatment. Throat swabs for diagnosis must be taken before any Antibiotic is given. Treatment with Antitoxin

should not be delayed pending bacteriological confirmation of diagnosis.

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.** Immunisation has achieved a great success in the suppression of Diphtheria. There is a tendency for the number of children being immunised to decline. This is due in part to a sense of security arising from the prolonged absence of cases, partly to the priority given to immunisation against prevalent diseases and partly to the limiting of injections during periods of prevalence of Poliomyelitis. The service is available free of charge and it is the responsibility of all parents to ensure the safety of their children by seeking immunisation through their family doctor or at the nearest child welfare centre. Every baby should be immunised at the age of 4 to 6 months. Every child should be reinforced at the age of 5 years and again at the age of 8 years.

During 1957 the number of children in the urban district who were immunised was four hundred and fifty-one. Of these, four hundred and twenty-one were under five years of age and thirty were over five years of age. Three hundred and thirty children were immunised before the age of one year, which represents 62.6 per cent. of the age group. Two hundred and sixty-six children received reinforcing injections.

At the end of the year the number of children who had been effectively immunised by receiving primary or reinforcing injections within the past five years was four thousand four hundred and twenty-three, representing 55.7 per cent. of the child population. Of these, one thousand six hundred and seventy-six were under five years of age, a percentage of 54.8 and two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven were between five and fifteen years of age, a percentage of 56.3 of this age group. Two thousand and sixty school children, representing 25.9 per cent. of the child population, who had been previously immunised, were in need of reinforcement.

**SMALL POX.** No case was notified.

**VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL POX.** Parents do a real service to their children by securing Vaccination against Small Pox in early infancy. The basal immunity provided enables revaccination later in life to be carried out with less risk of reaction. Most young people are anxious to travel abroad and vaccination is often required as a precautionary measure. Outbreaks of Small Pox can arise suddenly. Vaccination is our only safeguard. 354 babies representing 67.1 per cent. of the children under one year were vaccinated in 1957. The safest period for infant vaccination is from three to six months of age. Vaccination is free and can be arranged with the family doctor or at the nearest Child Welfare Centres.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations in age groups during 1957 :—

	Age and Year Born.				Total
	Under 1 1957	1—4 1953-1956	5—14 1943-1952	15 or over Before 1943	
No. Vaccinated ..	354	42	17	22	435
No. Re-vaccinated ..	—	8	41	178	227
	354	50	58	200	662

MEASLES. Eight hundred and sixty-three cases were notified in 1957, compared with two hundred and ninety cases in 1956. There was a sharp rise in incidence during February and March. The epidemic reached a peak in April. 248 cases were notified during the month. Thereafter the infection declined slowly towards quiescence in August. The highest incidence was in the Tattenhams Ward where 244 cases occurred. 345 infants including 16 babies were affected. The case rate was 22.31 per 1,000 of population, compared with 14.11 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. There was no death.

The monthly distribution of notified cases for the five years 1953-57 is shown in the following table :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1953 ..	22	54	211	108	25	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	424
1954 ..	23	52	19	1	12	8	4	3	—	—	1	—	123
1955 ..	15	69	165	149	138	128	37	51	4	1	1	1	759
1956 ..	—	3	16	6	3	2	5	6	15	71	124	41	292
1957 ..	49	132	153	248	110	122	42	5	2	—	—	—	863

The intensity of an epidemic corresponds to the number of susceptible children in a community. In the absence of any specific vaccine, the control of Measles is dependent on the early recognition of symptoms and the early isolation of the patient. The infected child is usually out of sorts for three or four days before the rash appears. There is slight catarrh of nose, throat and eyes. There is irritability and loss of appetite. Mild fever is often present and can be detected by use of the thermometer. This early phase is highly infectious and the child should not be allowed to go to school or to play in the street. Babies and weakly children should be protected from infection. Isolation of the patient should continue until the rash has disappeared and catarrhal signs have subsided.



The illness can be prevented or modified by the injection of gamma globulin early in the incubation period. A limited quantity is available for doctors for use in cases of special risk. Health visitors are informed of notified cases of babies and infants so that they may give advice where necessary.

**WHOOPIING COUGH.** Fifty-eight cases were notified in 1957 compared with eighty-five cases in 1956. Fifty-one of the cases occurred during the first quarter of the year. The highest incidence was in the Nork and Tadworth Wards. Nineteen of the cases were infants including two babies under one year. Nine of the children notified had been immunised. Of these, six were assessed as slight and three as of moderate severity. Four cases were over 65 years of age. The case rate was 1.49 per 1,000 of population, compared with 1.88 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales.

The monthly distribution of notified cases for the five years 1953 to 1957 is shown in the following table:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1953 ..	13	14	64	26	28	8	9	12	3	—	—	9	186
1954 ..	17	4	8	1	24	13	3	7	4	3	9	1	94
1955 ..	3	11	5	1	1	2	8	7	3	1	2	2	46
1956 ..	2	1	8	10	5	1	2	8	12	14	18	4	85
1957 ..	28	15	8	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	58

Whooping Cough is now the most serious infection of infancy and the protection of babies from infection is of primary importance in the prevention of mortality. Protection of the elderly from exposure to infection is also important as they are likely to have a declining immunity and are less able to withstand the strain of the illness. All children should be immunised. Immunisation will prevent or modify the illness in a majority of cases. Injections should commence at the age of 4 months and infants should be reinforced before entry to school. Health Visitors are informed of notified cases of babies and infants so that they may give advice where necessary.

**WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.** A scheme for the immunisation of children under five years of age is in operation. Four hundred and thirty children received primary injections and one hundred and forty-five children were reinforced in 1957. The vaccine used is suspended Whooping Cough Vaccine (H. Pertussis 20,000 millions per c.c.). Three injections of 1 c.c. are given at monthly intervals. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough can be combined. The injections are given subcutaneously. The service is available free of charge through the family doctor or on application to the Child Welfare Clinics.

**TETANUS.** Immunisation against Tetanus is available on request by parents. 148 children have received injections. The Tetanus bacillus is a normal inhabitant of the intestine of the horse and immunisation by toxoid is an important precautionary measure for all who work in stables and on manured land. Infection is acquired through an abrasion or wound of the skin which may be so small as to escape notice. Immunisation with the toxoid avoids the prophylactic use of Antitetanic serum to which some people are allergic. To be effective, immunisation should be reinforced after one year and thereafter at intervals not exceeding five years.

**MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.** No case was notified.

**POLIOMYELITIS.** Fourteen cases were notified in 1957 compared with fifteen cases in 1956. Ten were paralytic and four were non-paralytic. Three were adults and eleven were school children. Eight were males and six were females. Three cases occurred in one family. There were two cases in two families. Of the paralytic cases seven recovered with slight residual weakness. A man aged 47 years, had very severe general paralysis involving the muscles of respiration and is disabled. A man aged 35 years and a girl of 4 years have paralysis affecting one leg. Two boys, both aged 5 years, had each received two injections of vaccine one month and one year before onset of illness. In both there was apparent weakness of one leg. In both, recovery was rapid. Virus was not isolated from their stools. Diagnosis was confirmed by slight residual weakness of muscles detected by muscle tests.

It is hoped that vaccination will reduce the incidence and severity of paralysis. The frequency of occurrence of adult cases suggests that vaccination should be extended ultimately to all the members of the family. During the year, 965 children were vaccinated against Poliomyelitis. The scheme for Vaccination is administered by the County Divisional Medical Officers.

**TYPHOID FEVER AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.** One case of Typhoid Fever, a man aged 34 years, was notified. He became ill while on holiday. The source of infection was not discovered. No secondary case occurred. The patient recovered.

**DYSENTERY.** Thirty cases were notified in 1957, compared with seventeen in 1956. Twenty-six occurred in institutions. 29 were of the Sonne type and 1 of the Flexner type. The four strict cases were sporadic. Dysentery is a highly infectious gastro-enteritis which is spread by faecal contamination of hands, objects and food. Of all preventive measures, the most important is the washing of hands after use of the W.C. and before handling food.

FOOD POISONING. Four cases were notified. Two occurred in one family. Two contracted infection outside the district. All were due to Salmonella Typhi Murium. The sources of infection were not ascertained. One case continued to excrete infection for six months after recovery from symptoms and despite repeated courses of treatment. There is no specific drug or antibiotic against Salmonella Typhi Murium.

The early notification of cases of Food Poisoning is very important so as to secure any residue of suspected foods for examination. The prevention of food poisoning depends on the maintenance of a high standard of cleanliness by food handlers and in food premises. The washing of hands after use of the W.C. is the most important precaution against the spread of intestinal infections.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. Three cases were notified in 1957, the same number as in 1956. The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, require the notification of "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage."

PNEUMONIA. Twenty-one cases including nine of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified. Of thirty-three deaths, including four from Influenzal Pneumonia, one was notified before death.

INFLUENZA. A major epidemic of Influenza due to a variant of Virus A and described as Asian from its origin commenced early in October and reached a peak within two weeks. Infection was widespread. Decline was slow and cases continued to occur until the end of the year. The acute phase lasted three or four days and was followed by residual debility. Complication by Bronchitis was frequent. Cases of Pneumonia increased. One case of Encephalitis was notified. Six deaths were directly due to Influenza.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. The following non-notifiable infectious diseases were reported by head teachers during the year:—

Mumps	..	.. 138 cases
Chicken pox	..	.. 120 cases
German measles	..	.. 7 cases
Glandular Fever	..	.. 5 cases

School notifications are a useful index of the prevalence of non-notifiable diseases and are a basis for consultation with the School Medical Officers.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following table shows the age distribution of all notified cases of infectious disease :—

Disease	Cases Notified												Cases admitted to Hospital	*Deaths	
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over			At all ages
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	4	2	13	3	—	—	2	—	—	24	6	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—
Pneumonia ..	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	2	5	4	21	10	33
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	—	8	15	30	3	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	10	6	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	—	—	2	1	—	14	10	—
Post Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	16	60	89	90	90	466	38	6	3	4	1	—	863	29	—
Whooping Cough	2	3	4	3	7	23	4	1	1	2	4	4	58	—	—
Totals ..	19	63	93	97	100	511	52	10	16	15	24	26	1026	67	33

\*NOTE.—Under column "Deaths," all deaths, whether notified in the district or outside it, or not notified at all, are included.



# DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WARDS

DISEASE	WARD									
	Banstead N.E.	Banstead Nork	Banstead S.E.	Banstead Tattenhams	Banstead Tadworth	Chipstead	Kingswood	Walton-on- the-Hill	Woodman- sterne	Total
*Estimated Population..	4973	5092	2837	7376	3649	1309	4258	1848	3626	3496
Scarlet Fever..	1	3	—	13	2	—	4	1	—	24
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Pneumonia ..	1	6	4	3	3	—	2	1	1	21
Erysipelas ..	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	8
Poliomyelitis	—	9	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	14
Meningococcal Infection..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Post Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ..	98	133	49	244	76	39	109	34	58	844
Whooping Cough	8	14	2	9	13	1	8	2	—	57
Totals ..	112	165	58	275	96	41	124	39	63	973

\*Based on inhabited house figures, December, 1957, after deduction of Institutional population.

## TUBERCULOSIS

On 31st December, 1957, there were on the register 378 cases of Tuberculosis, of whom 340 were Pulmonary and 38 non-Pulmonary.

Twelve new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. Three were in institutions. This compares with fifteen new cases including one in an institution, notified in 1956. Three cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in 1957, compared with no case in 1956.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of new cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1957 and also the number of deaths and the age and sex distribution:—



# NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1957

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
35	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
45	1	—	—	1	4	—	1	—
65	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
over 65	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Totals	8	4	—	3	11	2	2	—

There were fifteen deaths from Tuberculosis, of which thirteen were pulmonary and two non-pulmonary. Twelve of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from non-pulmonary tuberculosis occurred in an institution which has wards for Tuberculous cases. The death rate for Tuberculosis was 0.39 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.11 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales, and is composed as follows :—

Death rate in institutions . . . 0.34 per 1,000 of population.

Death rate for other residents . . . 0.05 per 1,000 of population.

Tuberculosis is being subdued by early diagnosis and early treatment with specific drugs and antibiotics. The pasteurisation and designation of milk is removing the danger of bovine infection. Protective B.C.G. vaccination is being given to susceptible adolescents at the age of 13 years. The response made was 73%.

The Council is represented on the Tuberculosis Care Committees of the dispensary districts (Sutton, Epsom, Redhill) which serve the Urban District.

The social care of the patients makes a most important contribution towards their reablement. The voluntary services of our local representatives are greatly appreciated. The Committees work in close co-operation with the hospital almoners and provide extra nourishment, clothing, bedding, grants for occupational therapy and holidays for children, mothers and convalescent patients.

# URBAN DISTRICT OF BANSTEAD

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## List of Surrey County Council Clinics

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### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Central Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, Ashley House,  
Ashley Road, Epsom. Tel.: Epsom 1133).

**BANSTEAD :**  
Church Institute,  
High Street.  
Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
**Ante-Natal Clinic :**  
Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.  
Mothercraft :—  
Mondays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

**NORK :**  
St. Paul's Church Hall,  
Warren Road.  
Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

**TATTENHAMS :**  
St. Mark's Church Hall,  
Great Tattenhams.  
Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

**LOWER KINGSWOOD :**  
Church Hall,  
Buckland Road.  
1st and 3rd Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

**WALTON-ON-THE-HILL :**  
Congregational Schoolroom,  
Walton Street.  
1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

**TADWORTH :**  
Church Hall,  
Station Approach Road.  
2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.  
to 4 p.m.

South Eastern Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, 111  
Brighton Road, Purley. Tel.: Uplands 9277.)

**CHIPSTEAD AND  
WOODMANSTERNE :**  
Clinic,  
Outwood Lane,  
(Junction Court Hill),  
Woodmansterne.  
Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

St. Francis' Church Hall,  
Rickman Hill,  
Coulsdon.  
Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

62 Whytecliffe Road,  
Purley.  
**Ante-Natal Clinic :**  
Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

## TUBERCULOSIS

The following Dispensaries serve the District :—

<b>St. Helier County Hospital,</b> Wrythe Lane, Carshalton.	Mondays, 9.30 a.m. Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Thursdays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m. 2nd Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.
<b>Purley Hospital,</b> Brighton Road, Purley.	Mondays, 9.30 a.m. Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m. 1st & 2nd Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.
<b>Redhill County Hospital,</b> Earlwood Common, Redhill.	Mondays, 2 p.m. Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. Thursdays, 1.30 p.m. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 5.30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 5.30 p.m.
<b>Epsom District Hospital,</b> Dorking Road, Epsom.	Mondays, 2 p.m. Tuesdays, 2 p.m. Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. Fridays, 10 a.m. 3rd Thursday, 5.30 p.m. *Miniature X-Ray :— Mondays, 2—3 p.m. Tuesdays, 10.30—11.30 a.m.

It is necessary to make an appointment for attendance at these clinics.

\*Patients are referred by General Practitioners to the Miniature X-Ray Clinic. No appointment is necessary

## IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPIING COUGH AND TETANUS AND VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

By appointment at Child Welfare Clinics or  
by arrangement with Family Doctors.

## SCABIES AND LICE

<b>Treatment Clinic,</b> Public Health Department, Chipstead Road, Banstead.	By arrangement with The Medical Officer of Health.
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